October 9, 2014

Latin V

**Livy, Chapter 11**

To help you translate…

1. “multa” is neuter nominative plural, meaning it modifies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. “ea” is feminine ablative singular, meaning it modifies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. In the passive, “facio” can mean “happen,” so “facta sunt” (your main verb) means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. translate “solet” with “quod” (“which thing”) as its subject: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. the second “multa” (line 3) is neuter nominative plural (just like the first one). Translate “prodigia” after it: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. “credita sunt” introduces indirect speech, so after it you should include in your translation the English word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

After “credita sunt” are many things the Roman believed to have happened. Divide the big chunk from “ingenuum” to the end of line 12 up into little chunks of indirect speech. Fill in the chart:

Accusative Subject Infinitive Verb

1. infantem clamasse

Finally, Translate lines 1-7 (on back or on separate sheet).